



Secretary of the Army Recognizes Installation and Individual Environmental Excellence in Regions 6 and 7

From Staff Notes

An Army installation and one individual from the Central Region were recipients of first place Secretary of the Army awards for their outstanding achievements in implementing the Army's Environmental Security mission in 2001. There was also one 1st Runner-up and two honorable mention recipients from the Central Region.

Each year the Secretary of the Army recognizes and honors installations and individuals for their role in implementing the Army's environmental mission. As part of the Consolidated Army Military Awards Program, the Secretary of the Army presents a total of fifteen awards in the following categories: Natural Resource Conservation, Cultural Resources Management, Environmental Quality, Pollution Prevention, Recycling, and Environmental Cleanup. The winners advance to vie for a Secretary of Defense Environmental Security Award.

Mr. John Cornelius, Fort Hood, TX Natural Resource Conservation Individual/Team Award

The terrain of Fort Hood is characterized by valleys, buttes and mesas, and supports a variety of birds in the oak-juniper, mixed and grassland habitats. The following three resident birds are on the endangered species list – the golden-cheeked warbler, the black-capped vireo and the bald eagle.

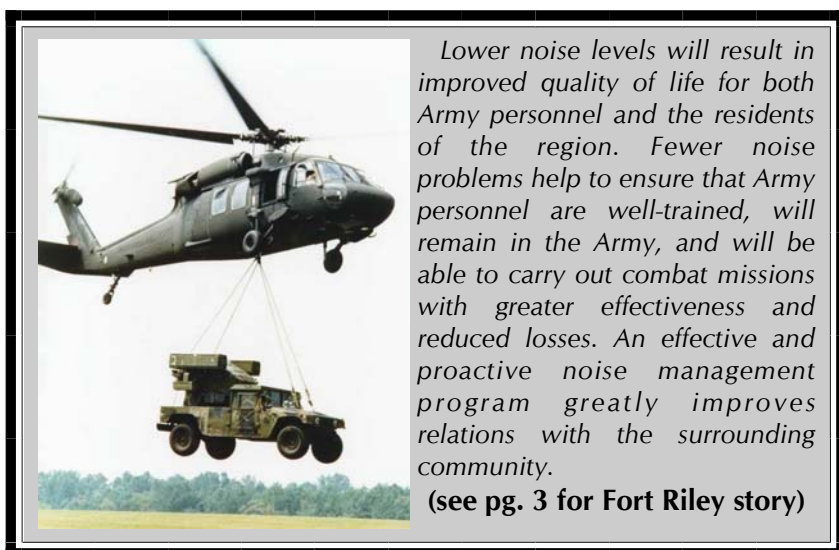
Cornelius' oversight of a successful recovery program for the golden-cheeked warbler and the black-capped



John Cornelius monitors endangered birds in his ongoing conservation efforts in the field of endangered species located on Fort Hood, TX.

vireo have made Fort Hood the largest single landowner and manager for both species. In actively working within the military and civilian communities of central Texas, Cornelius promotes un-

(Continued on page 5)



In This Issue

★ Chief Commentary	2
★ Fort Riley Noise Plan in the Works	3
★ Fort Bliss RAB Expands Outreach	3
★ GIS Helps Solve Problems at Camp Dodge, Iowa	4
★ Fort Hood's Buildings are Turning Green	6
★ Army Officer Exchange Program with EPA Region VII	7

Chief Commentary

Bart Ives - CREO Chief/DoD Region 7 REC
bart.o.ives@usace.army.mil



I guess you're all seeing a lot of hoopla these days regarding Environmental Management Systems (EMS). That's actually a good thing! As you likely well know, federal agencies are obliged by Executive Order 13148 to put an EMS in place in the not to distant future. The Army was the first military component to issue policy guidance on the implementation of an EMS at the installation level. This policy calls for an EMS to be place at "appropriate" installations by 31 December, 2005 and be in full conformance with the ISO 14001 EMS Standard by FY '09. Recently, OSD issued new DoD EMS policy. The policy calls for systematic integration of environmental management into all missions, activities, and functions. The policy requires current processes to be continually reviewed to identify better ways to reconcile national defense and environmental stewardship missions. The DoD policy is available on the web at www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/EMS/Documents/dodems-040502.pdf. It really appears as though the regulatory community is taking this all very seriously. There have been recent news reports that EPA is drafting important new policy statements on how to integrate EMS into new regulations.

Besides the inherent advantages that come from the implementation of an EMS that integrates all aspects of an installation's mission, there are other advantages on the horizon that you may be able to take advantage of. As the states are given increasing responsibility by the EPA for compliance and enforcement of environmental requirements, they are looking for ways to maximize how they utilize their scarce resources. More and more states (and EPA) are beginning to offer incentives to facilities that exhibit good behavior. The implementation of an EMS being one example. The state can then focus its enforcement efforts on the really bad actors.

We in the Army Regional Environmental Offices have commissioned a study that shows that there are now 36 states that offer incentives that may reduce an installation's regulatory burden in terms of reduced inspection and reporting requirements for example. If you would like to see more details for your state, contact your Regional Environmental Coordinator.

A word of caution. Some of these state incentive programs may have a requirement for some aspect of self-reporting, something your legal staff may be a bit leery of. However, if the DoD wants to maximize the benefits of going down this EMS road I view participation in these incentive programs as a reasonable and prudent course of action.



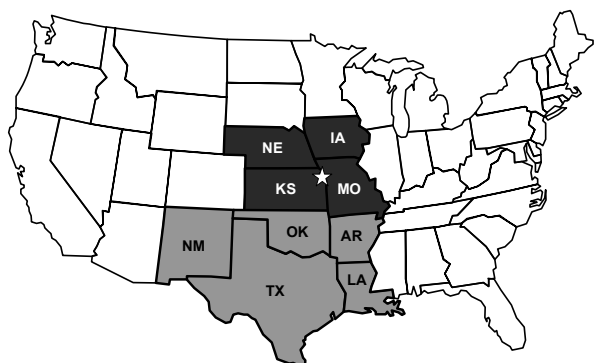
CREO Participation Calendar DoD REC Region 7 Army RECs Regions 6 & 7

- 5/6-9 TNRCC Environmental Conference, Austin, TX
- 5/9 Annual Iowa-EPA 7 FUDS Meeting, Des Moines, IA
- 5/14-15 EPCRA/TRI Conference, Kansas City, MO
- 5/14-16 EPA 6, 8, 9, 10 Federal Facilities Conference, Reno, NV
- 5/16 Sr. Environmental Law Specialist Workshop, Arlington, VA
- 6/6 TNRCC Reduce Environmental Risk Workshop, Dallas, TX
- 6/6 Annual Nebraska-EPA 7 FUDS Meeting, Lincoln, NE
- 6/11-13 Fort Hood Sustainability Conference, Fort Hood, TX
- 6/17-21 DoD Conservation Conference, Tucson, AZ
- 6/19-20 Southwest Strategy Tribal Workgroup Mtg., Brown Canyon, AZ
- 6/26 DoD/New Mexico Environment Department Partnering Meeting, Albuquerque, NM
- 7/9-11 DoD/States DSMOA Workshop, Washington, D.C. Area
- 7/11 Annual Missouri-EPA 7 FUDS Meeting, Jefferson City, MO
- 7/31-8/2 Missouri Environmental Conference, Osage Beach, MO
- 8/19-22 Joint Service P2/HW Conference, San Antonio, TX
- 8/27-28 KDHE Annual Environmental Conference, Topeka, KS
- 12/4-6 EPA Compliance Assistance Forum, San Antonio, TX

Please visit the new DoD Regional Environmental Coordinator Website

Public Access: www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/Partner/REC/rec.html

State/DoD Access: www.denix.osd.mil/denix/State/Partnering/REC/rec.html



CREO Nine-State Area of Responsibility

DoD REC Region 7	
Army REC Region 6	
Army REC Region 7	

CREO Contacts

Chief/DoD REC Region 7
Bart Ives - (816) 983-3449

Army REC Region 6
(816) 983-3450

Army REC Region 7
(816) 983-3445

CREO Regional Counsel
(816) 983-3448

Fort Riley Noise Plan in the Works

By Meline Skeldon

Fort Riley, NEPA Specialist

Fort Riley, Kansas, is developing an Installation Environmental Noise Management Plan (IENMP) to assess the installation's noise environment and to manage the environment through land use planning and by being a responsible neighbor.

In the past, the emphasis of the Army's



environmental noise management effort has been its Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) program through which maps showing where installation activities are likely to conflict with off-post development and other activities are developed. However, today's focus for noise management is broader. Development of the IENMP is a cornerstone of Fort Riley's efforts to manage noise.

In addition to containing ICUZ maps and other information about noise produced by Fort Riley, the IENMP describes measures to educate both installation personnel and residents of surrounding areas, manage noise complaints, and mitigate and abate noise and vibration. The IENMP also con-

tains information about the installation's noise monitoring capabilities and noise data management.

In conclusion, the objectives of the IENMP are to 1) Educate military and civilian communities and improve communications between the two; 2) Reduce the potential for conflict between Fort Riley and the surrounding communities resulting from Fort Riley's activities; 3) Assess the compatibility of noise and vibration environments with existing and proposed land uses near Fort Riley; and 4) Mitigate noise and vibration, where feasible, to increase land use compatibility.

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The Fort Bliss RAB Expands Its Outreach

By Robert J. Lenhart, Ph.D

Geologist, Fort Bliss, TX

David Dodge

IRP Project Manager, Fort Bliss, TX

During fiscal year 2002, the Fort Bliss Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) made a concentrated effort to expand its outreach to the West Texas and Southern New Mexico civilian community. The initial effort was to bring the RAB to full membership of 11 members and at the same time achieve a better balance between the number of Texas and New Mexico members. With the majority of the Fort Bliss property lying in New Mexico, the Board wanted to bring in more citizens from New Mexico to balance the membership, as six of the nine RAB members at that time were from Texas. The Board desired as well to add Board members from both the Texas and New Mexico environmental agencies. Because the Board had lost its Hispanic member the year before, they also hoped to recruit someone to represent that large segment of our population. Term limits would remove two existing members from the RAB before the year ended, adding pressure to these goals.

Fort Bliss RAB also wanted the US

Army to continue to expand the public's awareness of the dangers represented by the closed Castner Firing Range. The former firing range had been used by the post from 1926 to 1966, when the growth of the City of El Paso had dictated its closure. Today the over 7,000-acre range lies surrounded by residential and commercial properties on three sides with a State Park on the fourth.

The Post suggested to the Board that a briefing be developed on the dangers of trespassing on Castner Range and presented to civic groups in the El Paso area. The Post further informed the Board that the Department of Defense had developed a package of educational materials on UXO dangers and suggested to the Board that the Directorate of Environment would seek additional funding for a video presentation incorporating this material to supplement the briefing.

Looking back at the end of FY 01, the Fort Bliss RAB had reason to be proud of its accomplishments. Board membership was raised to 11 members with five members from New Mexico, one member each who worked for the

Texas and New Mexico environmental departments, and two members who were Mexican-American, including the new RAB civilian co-chair, Ms. Sylvia Chavez, from Alamogordo, New Mexico. Seven briefings on Castner Range had been given to local El Paso civic groups and a local radio talk show had featured the dangers of trespassing on Castner. Year-end funding had been found for a video on the dangers of UXO on the range, to be produced jointly by the Fort Bliss Safety Office, Public Affairs Office and the Directorate of Environment.

For additional information, please contact Mr. David Dodge at (915) 568-7979, (DSN) 978-7979 or by email at dodged@bliss.army.mil. ∞



GIS Helps Solve Problems at Camp Dodge, Iowa

By Mr. Steve Morgan and Ms. Mary Jones
Iowa Army National Guard

When the Iowa Army National Guard expanded its Camp Dodge training site, land managers did not guess that more than soldiers would flock to its wide-open spaces. As the land was converted from row crop (corn and beans) to useable training area (pasture and grassland) the area became a perfect living space for grassland birds, several considered "at risk" species.

The plan for a quick conversion of 1,300 acres of new training land included the planting of a fast growing pasture mix of brome and alfalfa. This had the added attraction of being a "cash crop" for local farmers – eliminating costly mowing for training site personnel. These haying operations would also keep woody vegetation from blocking military maneuvers.

Studies show that grassland birds love a brome/alfalfa habitat – some species even prefer it to what is considered their "native" habitat. Sadly, prime nesting season meets up with prime hay harvest season, making agricultural activities more harmful to wildlife than military training. Since military training creates random damage to grassland, there is still an opportunity for birds to re-nest and usually not all of the nests are destroyed. Full-scale hay harvest destroys all nests in an area and leaves little cover for birds to nest again.

The problem became how to keep the agricultural contracts attractive to area farmers, while keeping the bird population from being literally mowed down. Research papers listing the factors in nesting success were so complex that arriving at a management plan seemed almost impossible – until Geographic Information System (GIS) came to the rescue. Using a GIS for modeling and problem solving, Camp Dodge personnel now have a plan that attempts to protect both habitat and harvest.

Several different surveys were incorporated into the GIS project. First, Iowa State University researchers conducted an avian community study at Camp Dodge. This survey determined that the

Zone 6. Burn prairie areas every 1 or 2 years. Incorporate burning into every area possible that will have positive impacts. Continue mowing training areas annually. Exclude training areas B-4 and B-7 before the 20th of July.

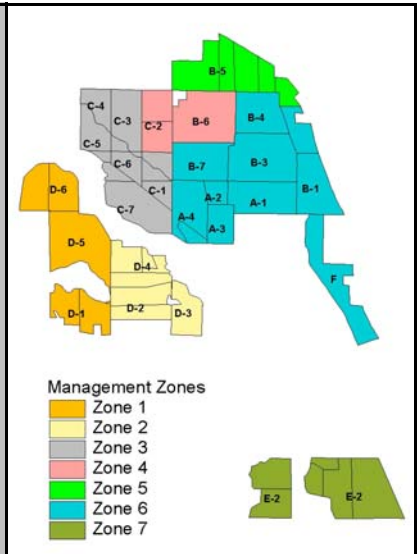
Zone 5. Unrestricted harvest excluding areas B-5 and B-5b. First cutting will be after July 15 for areas B-5 and B-5b.

Zone 4. Burn every year or every other year. Do not harvest section B-6 until after July 31.

Zone 3. Unrestricted harvest excluding areas C-4, C-3 and C-2c. First cutting will be after July 15 for areas C-4, C-3 and C-2c.

Zone 2. Unrestricted harvest excluding areas D-4 and D-4b. First cutting will be after July 15 for areas D-4 and D-4b.

Zone 1. Unrestricted harvest excluding area D-5. First cutting will be after July 15 for area D-5.



post is home to many species, including the Bobolink, Least Bittern, Red-winged Blackbird, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Dickcissel, Grasshopper Sparrow, and Killdeer. Several of these species are included in the National Audubon Society Watch List of birds facing population declines. All have specific and different needs for nesting success.

Researchers also found that Camp Dodge training areas provide an ideal grassland habitat for birds due to its diverse mixture of woodland, alfalfa, brome grass, native prairie, and wetlands.

Land managers knew there was a need to address grassland harvesting practices because of the negative effect they have on the avian communities. Research at other Midwestern locations showed that certain early season hay harvest hinders prairie bird nesting due to nest predation and nesting behavior disruption.

A prairie bird habitat model was developed to address the issues and current land management practices. The primary criteria used in the model included fragment size, proximity to woodland, vegetation type, and management conditions.

The results of the prairie bird habitat model were used to delineate agricultural management zones. The purpose of developing agricultural management

zones is to integrate mitigation measures into agricultural contracts. Each management zone included a set of stipulations regarding harvesting and burn restrictions. The restrictions are unique within each management zone. The implementation of these restrictions into the agricultural contracts has integrated prairie bird habitat mitigation measures with responsible agricultural practices. The integration of agricultural management zone stipulations and agricultural contracts is not a "cure-all", but will increase the chance of bird survival and re-nesting.

The first trial of this model occurred in the 2001 hay contracts. The management areas have been assigned to the various hay contractors, with the stipulations for areas of delayed harvest and other requirements. Initial response from hay contractors is positive. With the large areas to be harvested, many times the farmers could not take an early cut in all areas anyway. The model and the contracting process ensure that those fields scheduled for the latest cut are the fields that provide the best chance of bird survival.

For further information on this model, please contact the authors, Mr. Steve Morgan at (515) 334-2821 or Ms. Mary Jones at (515) 252-4648.

(Awards, continued from page 1)

derstanding of the two endangered songbirds and gains critical support for other wildlife issues.

Cornelius succeeded in securing continued funding for endangered species study and management by clearly demonstrating that taxpayer money will be effectively used to integrate U.S. Army mission needs with endangered species laws and regulations.

Creating effective partnerships with other governmental organizations, environmental groups, universities and private landowners, Cornelius advanced scientific knowledge of endangered species on Fort Hood, and shared information and study results with concerned stakeholders.

Fort Bliss, TX, Natural Resources Management Program Team took honorable mention in this same category.

Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, IA Pollution Prevention Industrial Installation Award.

Remarkable innovations in assisting with the development and production of lead-free tungsten, ("green"), bullets have helped to reduce hazardous and solid waste generation associated with small arms and pyrotechnic ammunition production. Combined with a well-rounded and robust installation pollution prevention program, such remarkable strides have landed the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (Lake City AAP) the fiscal 2001 Secretary of the Army Award for Pollution Prevention at an Industrial Installation.

Lake City AAP is the only active small caliber ammunition manufacturing facility within the Department of Defense. Lake City's assistance with "green" bullets proactively addressed the need to protect the environment, at the same time ensuring that soldiers of the United States receive the training required to survive on the battlefield.

The Department of Defense and the Department of the Army formed the Joint Working Group for Non-Toxic Ammunition in 1995. Lake City AAP is a member of this impressive team that supports the "green" bullet mission.

When the Army initiated the "green" bullet project, Lake City AAP researched

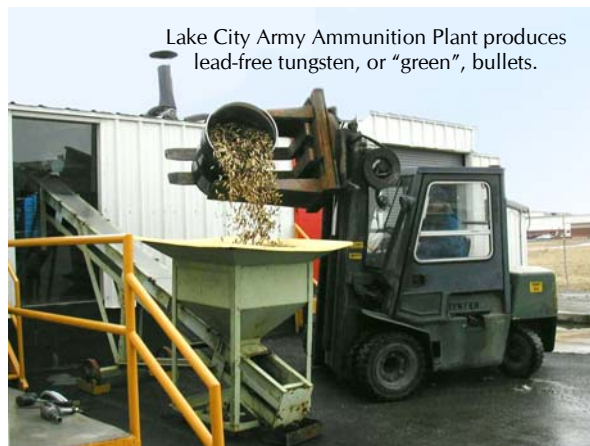
and tested several alternatives of environmentally friendly bullet materials and provided feedback. The Army selected tungsten, a resilient metal used in light bulbs and cutting tools, to replace lead. Suitable for combat, these bullets reduce environmental compliance burdens on many small arms ranges across the country. "Green" bullets are environmentally safe and perform comparably to lead bullets, and are the wave of the future for small arms munitions.

Today, Lake City AAP churns out about 340 million rounds annually, enough to meet the Army's training and wartime stockpile requirements. Based on an estimated 2,000 tons of lead per year fired by U.S. service members, the estimated cost of removing hazardous lead contaminants from ranges is \$19.2 - \$57.6 million. The cost to implement the "green" bullet project was about \$2.2 million. This new innovation will save millions of dollars by minimizing environmental compliance impacts on training and on costly cleanup efforts.

Other significant pollution prevention projects at the Lake City AAP include the reduction of Toxic Release Inventory and off-site transfers by 55 percent, hazardous waste generation by 80 percent, and solid waste generation by 51 percent.

Additionally, Lake City AAP completed a comprehensive plant-wide lighting retrofit and upgrade that significantly reduced their annual electrical usage and cost. They also continued a highly successful recycling program, generating a total of 3,756 tons of material. This massive recycling effort included paper, cardboard, brass, and copper. Additionally, Lake City AAP began a program to re-sell scrap ammunition and fired cases that should result in about 193.5 tons sold for re-use instead of being incinerated on-site.

Along with Lake City AAP's environmental management approach that emphasizes environmental quality, pollution prevention, and recycling, Lake



Lake City Army Ammunition Plant produces lead-free tungsten, or "green", bullets.

City's administrative controls help to ensure their environmental successes. A procurement team of Purchasing, Materials, Safety, and Environmental professionals enforces these controls.

"Lake City AAP's program management reflects concerns and efforts over a wide range of pollution prevention areas," said Malcolm McLeod of the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. "Excellent efforts are apparent over a range of media and issues." He added, "The team approach used by Lake City AAP and the integration of pollution prevention concerns into the acquisition and production processes, and the plant operations, show outstanding efforts and the very proactive nature of the program."

The Lake City AAP Environmental Team has demonstrated how a robust program of environmental alternatives can be implemented with sound and cost-effective decisions. Developing environmentally friendly alternatives, changing operating procedures, and recycling, are all ways the Lake City AAP has excelled in the pollution prevention arena. Assistance in the development of the "green" bullet has helped to enrich Lake City AAP's mission, while at the same time, has extended far beyond Lake City and the Army, since this initiative alone will help to sustain training exercises at hundreds of DoD facilities.

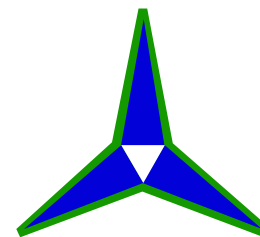
US Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss, TX 1st Runner-up, Environmental Restoration, Installation/Team.

The Fort Bliss Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Team members who have earned this award include Mr. Robert J.

(Continued on page 7)



Matters of Interest to All DoD Components



Fort Hood's Buildings are Turning "Green"

By Jeff Salmon

Pollution Prevention Program Manager, Fort Hood, TX

What are "Green" buildings? The term "green" in this case refers to environmentally responsible, productive, and healthy places to live and work. Executive Order (EO) 13123, Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management, directs the Federal Government to "significantly improve its energy management in order to save taxpayers dollars and reduce emissions that contribute to air pollution and global climate change." The EO has established six major goals with timelines:

- Reduce greenhouse gases attributed to facility use by 30 percent by 2010.
- Reduce energy consumption per gross square foot of its facilities by 30 percent by 2005 and 35 percent by 2010.
- Reduce energy consumption per square foot, per unit of production, by 20 percent by 2005 and 25 percent by 2010.
- Expand the use of renewable energy.
- Reduce the use of petroleum.
- Reduce total energy use and associated greenhouse gases.

In May 2000, the Army Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) decreed that all future facilities would be designed and built according to sustainable principles. Sustainable Design and Development is the systemic con-

sideration of current and future impacts of an activity, product, or decision on the environment, energy use, natural resources, economy, and quality of life. ACSIM has asked the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide technical guidance to support this initiative. The guidance will ensure that Sustainable Design and Development is considered in Army installation planning decisions and infrastructure projects to the fullest extent possible, balanced with funding constraints and customer requirements.

In December 2000, FORSCOM hosted a Sustainability Conference, which was facilitated by the Rocky Mountain Institute. This conference instilled the mindset to put Fort Hood on a glide path to what we today call Sustainable Design Development (SSD).

Green building practices cover the following areas: sustainable site planning, safeguarding water and water efficiency, energy efficiency, conservation of materials and resources, and indoor environmental quality. The benefits of green design can be summarized into four categories: economic, health and safety, environmental, and community benefits. Economic benefits are experience in building operations, asset value, worker productivity, and the local economy. Also, occupants benefit from health and safety features, which are associated with risk management and its related economics. The local and global community benefits from protecting air and water quality, and overall biodiversity

and ecosystem health. Finally, community and municipal benefits include a lessened demand for large-scale infrastructure such as landfills, water supply, storm water sewers, and their related development and operational costs; and decreased transportation development and maintenance burden and increased economic performance of mass transportation.

The USACE's Construction Engineer Research Laboratory (CERL) has developed the "Sustainable Project Rating Tool" (SPiRiT). SPiRiT, which is based upon LEED 2.0 TM The Sustainable Project Rating Tool, will help designers of Army projects incorporate sustainable criteria, methods and materials into their projects to meet policy requirements.

In a May 2001 memorandum discussing the Sustainable Project Rating Tool, the Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management directed, "The initial Army goal is for all MACOM and installation projects to achieve a minimum SPiRiT Bronze sustainability rating. Understanding and applying the principles of SSD and using the SPiRiT rating process to improve day to day decisions and infrastructure projects is a gradual process. With experience and use, higher SPiRiT levels can be achieved."

In a June 2001 memorandum discussing SSD, the Director of Military Programs, USACE directed, "Effective immediately, all of our new designs for military facilities shall strive to achieve SPiRiT Bronze level. When this level cannot be achieved, the District will inform MSC and HQUSACE."

How does this affect Fort Hood? Fort Hood Directorate of Public Works (DPW), in concert with Steinbomer and Associates Architects, Bragg Landscape,

(Continued on page 7)



(Greening Fort Hood, *cont from page 6)*

Fire Protection Engineering, Beneco Enterprises, Jaster-Quintanilla & Associates, Way Consulting Engineers, HMG Engineering Associates, Austin Energy's Green Building Program and the USACE, has partnered to design and build Fort Hood's first ever "green" facility. The Fort Hood Environmental Training Facility is scheduled to be the first of its kind to earn the USACE SPiRiT Platinum certification level. Platinum rating is the highest certification level achievable. This quest required a dedicated team effort that capitalized on sustainable methods and practices while integrating new energy management technologies and methods.

Ground breaking for this one-of-a-kind facility was scheduled for early March 2002. This facility will combine the latest in energy management technologies, while encompassing sustainable design concepts. Part of the floor is salvaged from a recently demolished bowling alley. The exterior walls will be made of straw bales, and the sand for the stucco will be ground bottles from Fort Hood's recycling center. The facility will utilize waterless urinals and low flow toilets to conserve water. In addition, rainwater collection will be used for a drip irrigation system. The landscaping design will utilize low maintenance, local vegetation while meeting FORSCOM force protection requirements. Active daylighting will be used for further energy management practices, along with motion

sensors throughout the facility to turn lights off when not needed.

The orientation of the building is set to maximize the local weather patterns for cooling. The insulation factor of the straw bales, combined with the highly efficient Pella windows, will provide a highly efficient structure.

The project utilized life cycle cost analysis to determine energy management methods that will give the biggest bang for the buck, while earning enough points to achieve certification. The decision was made to use higher cost Pella windows for the higher efficiency value. Another important element is patterning the project to the area. Full length porches on the south, a breezeway to capture wind, double hung windows and a metal roof all help keep the building comfortable in the hot, humid climate of central Texas. The success of this project was a direct result of an energized team that had experience with sustainable designs and projects, and was motivated to think "outside" of the box. Scheduled for completion in summer 2002, this facility will be a showcase for sustainable design. It is part of Fort Hood's ongoing efforts to "Green the Government."

For further information, please contact the author, Jeff Salmon, DPW Environmental Division, (254) 287-9184.



(Awards, *continued from page 5)*

Lenhart, Ph.D., Geologist & Contracting Officer Technical Review, from the installation's Directorate of Environment; and Mr. David Dodge (Contractor), REM, IRP Project Manager, who serves the installation from his position at Engineering and Environment, Inc.

The IRP Team at Fort Bliss has achieved remarkable results in site cleanup and closure in the past two years. Accelerating the cleanup process by effective engineering, innovative technology and strict cost controls, the team has brought 23 IRP sites to a Response Complete/No Further Action Required status. Future cost to complete has been reduced by 48 percent [Dodge, David (Contractor)] through rigorous investigation and risk based remediation aided by establishing effective coordination and cooperation with the environmental regulators in both Texas and New Mexico. Local stakeholders in the military and civilian communities around the huge reservation are closely involved in the Restoration Advisory Board and the IRP process. With these measures in place, the team is solidly on course to continue this excellent remediation progress.

U.S. Army Field Artillery Center and Fort Sill, OK took honorable mention in this same category.



Army Officer Exchange Program with EPA Region 7

From Staff Notes

In the Army's Training with Industry Program, officers develop higher-level managerial techniques, become familiar with environmental issues that affect the military, and gain an understanding of the relationship of industry to specific functions of the Army. Once an officer is integrated back into the Army organization, he/she uses this information to improve the Army's ability to interact and conduct business with industry.

Captain Daniel Laurelli is assigned to EPA Region 7 through August 2002, beginning with a rotation in the Federal Facilities Program. Captain Laurelli has been in the Army for seven years with the Chemical Corps (Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Officer). He has served as the Chemical Officer of the 55th Medical Group (Ft. Bragg) and the Aviation Brigade of the 3rd Infantry Division (Mech) (Hunter AAF). Additionally, he served as a platoon leader and executive officer in the 101st Chemical Company (Ft. Bragg) and commander of Headquarters and Headquarters Company Aviation Brigade, which included a six-month rotation in Bosnia in support of peacekeeping operations.

Captain Laurelli's special duties included Team Leader of the 1st and 2nd Patient Decontamination Support Team and Aviation Brigade Unit Movement Officer. Captain Laurelli can be reached at laurelli.daniel@epa.gov.



U.S. Army Environmental Center
Central Regional Environmental Office
601 E. 12th Street, Suite 647
Kansas City, MO 64106-2896

AE - 1

CREO 2002 Issue II ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR

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Commander, USAEC
Chief, Public Affairs
Chief, CREO

COL Stanley H. Lillie
Robert DiMichele
Bart Ives

Mission: The CREO supports the Army and DoD mission through coordination, communication and facilitation of regional environmental activities. The Army REOs are part of a DoD network in which the Army, Air Force and Navy each has lead responsibility for mission implementation in the 10 Standard Federal regions. The CREO has DoD lead responsibility for Region 7 and Army lead responsibility for Regions 6 & 7.

Cover Banner Photo: Mobilization Camp, 2nd Division, Texas City, TX, 1914.

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